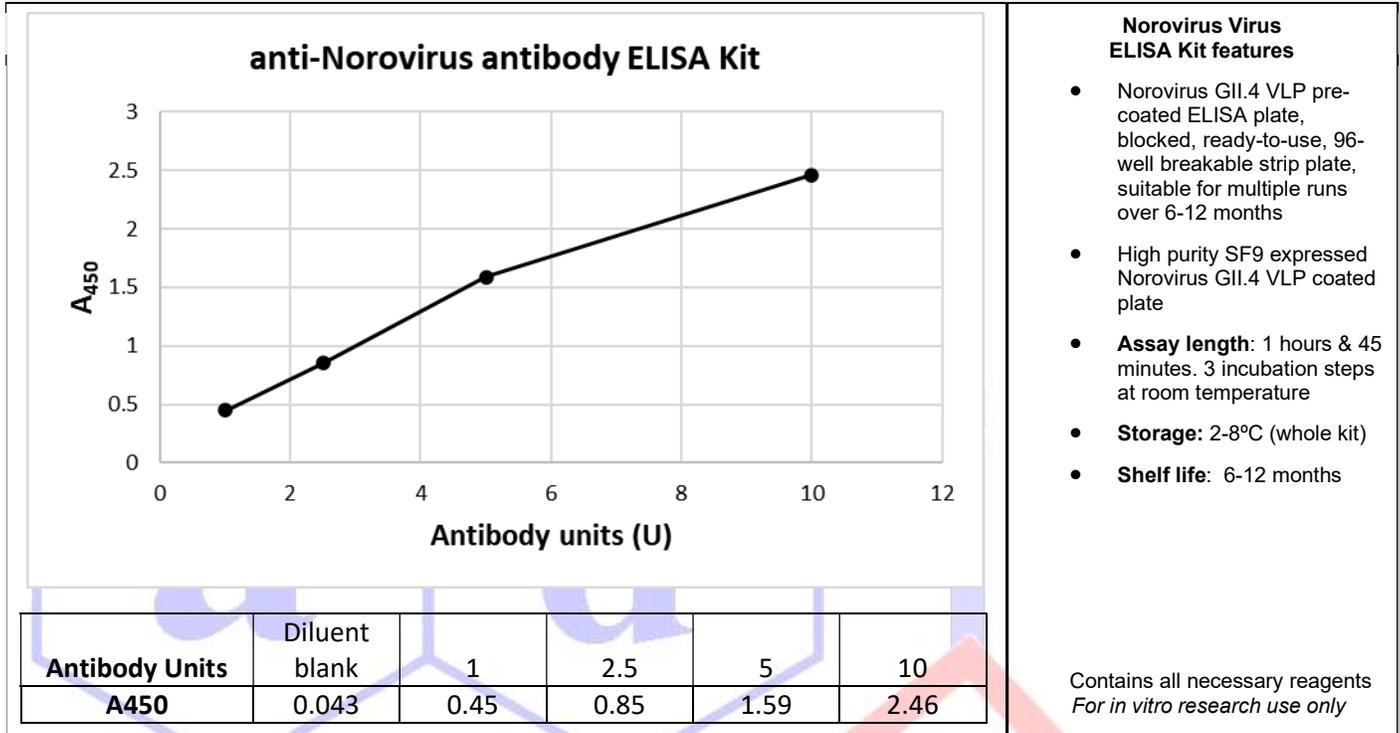


Anti-Norovirus GII.4 Virus ELISA Kit

The anti-Norovirus GII.4 ELISA Kit is a sensitive indirect ELISA for the measurement of IgG, IgM, or IgA antibodies in serum or plasma to Norovirus



Assay Procedure: Allow all reagents to reach room temperature. Arrange and label required number of strips.

- Step 1.** Pipette 100 ul of appropriately diluted samples and calibrators into wells and incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Step 2.** Wash the wells 3X with 300 ul of wash buffer for each well
- Step 3.** Add 100 ul of anti-Species IgG, IgM, or IgA HRP conjugate to each well and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature
- Step 4.** Wash the wells 5X with 300 ul of wash buffer for each well
- Step 5.** Add 100 ul of TMB Substrate solution to all wells, mix gently, and incubate at room temperature for 15 minutes.
- Step 6.** Pipette 100 ul of stop solution into each well and mix gently. Measure at 450 nm w/ 630 nm as a reference filter if available.

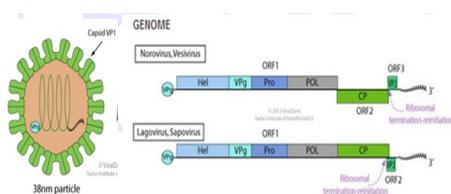
Performance Characteristics

Precision: Intra-assay: <15% Inter-assay: <15%

Minimum recommended dilution

Serum and Plasma: 1:100

General Information



Noroviruses are a genetically diverse group of single-stranded RNA, non-enveloped viruses in the Calciviridae family. The viruses are transmitted by fecally contaminated food or water, by person-to-person contact, and via aerosolization of the virus and subsequent contamination of surfaces. Noroviruses are the most common cause of viral gastroenteritis in humans. Norovirus affects people of all ages. The genus name Norovirus is derived from Norwalk virus, which causes approximately 90% of epidemic nonbacterial outbreaks of gastroenteritis around the world, and may be responsible for 50% of all foodborne outbreaks of gastroenteritis in the United States.

Noroviruses contain a positive-sense RNA genome of approximately 7.5 kbp, encoding a major structural protein (VP1) of about 58~60 kDa and a minor capsid protein (VP2). The most variable region of the viral capsid is the P2 domain, which contains antigen-presenting sites and carbohydrate-receptor binding regions.